



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON INSOLVENT CORPORATIONS, including the Liquidation, Reorganization, Forfeiture, Dissolution, and Winding-up of Corporations. By Frederick S. Wait. New York: Baker, Voorhis, & Co., 1888.

In this volume we have, as the author says in his preface, "the pioneer attempt to treat exclusively of principles, remedies, and proceedings having in view the liquidation and closing up of corporate organizations." The subject has, of course, been touched incidentally in the treatises on private corporations, and has received especial attention in Mr. Morawetz's book, but has never been accorded such full consideration as in the book before us. Some notion of the new ground covered may be gained from the fact that fully one-half of the large number of cases here cited do not appear in Morawetz. The powers and duties of receivers form a topic which has been hitherto almost utterly neglected, but which is here exhaustively treated, and constitutes perhaps the most valuable part of the book. Another new feature which will be acceptable to the practising lawyer is the consideration given to pleadings, complainants, and parties defendant.

The work is not a mere digest, nor is it merely a mouthpiece for the promulgation of the author's views. The author is in some instances, to be sure, content with a bare statement of cases where we could wish to have them discussed; but at the same time he does not hesitate to express his views vigorously enough when he deems a rule of law manifestly unjust. Notable instances of forcible statement may be found in §§ 6, 162, and 280-281, and indeed the work is remarkable throughout for its aptness of expression, its peculiarly happy choice of words. The book is brought down to date, as may be seen, for example in § 478, where is cited Mr. Stimson's article on "Trusts," which appeared in a recent number of the REVIEW.¹ W. F. B.

THE PRINCIPLES AND FORMS OF PRACTICE in Civil Action in Courts of Record under the Codes of Procedure. Adapted also to Common Law and Equity Practice. By Austin Abbott. New York: Baker, Voorhis, & Co., 1887 and 1888. Two volumes. 8vo. viii and 867, x and 1189 pages.

This work, as now completed, is not a new edition of the work well known under the title of Abbott's Forms, but differs somewhat from the earlier work both in scope and plan. In addition to the very large number of new forms which appear in the present work, there is prefixed to each class of forms a discussion of the general principles governing that particular class, a discussion sometimes covering many more pages than the forms themselves. The arrangement of the forms is excellently adapted to the needs of the practitioner, the order being that of the regular course of proceedings in a suit. While the work applies to New York in its technical details, it aims to give the code practice of the country.

A very valuable part of the second volume are the careful analyses of proceedings which it contains. Particularly admirable are the analyses of the various modes of trial, of the changes of parties, and the tabular views of the methods of discovery and of taking evidence.

It is very interesting to the student of the common law to note the

¹ 1 Harv. Law Rev. 132.

survival of substance amid the change of form. This work shows very clearly that not only does equity survive in name under the codes, but that chancery practice is, to a greater extent than is generally supposed, distinct both in its remedies and their application.

If it were thought advisable to add to the size of a work already so large, it certainly would increase its value to add an introductory chapter containing a general survey of the changes in practice wrought by the code procedure.

W. G. C.

SELECT CASES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES ON THE LAW OF PROPERTY. By John Chipman Gray. Volume I. Cambridge: Charles W. Sever. 1888.

The purpose of this book is that it shall be, not a reference manual for practising lawyers, but a class-book for students. Its plan is due to the methods of teaching which are in vogue in this School, and which must, therefore, furnish the standard by which it is to be judged. Thus, to an attorney who expects a book modelled on Smith's Leading Cases, the total absence of head-notes will seem a serious defect; but in a book intended for scholars, who are to ascertain for themselves the point of law which each case involves, to insert the head-notes would plainly be to defeat the very object in view. The book will be mainly useful, then, in the lecture-room; but to one who has had the benefit of Prof. Gray's lectures, and who keeps his references, it will be helpful in later life as well. On the whole, however, a collection of cases like the one under consideration must stand or fall with the system of instruction of which it forms a part. Of the success of that system there can be no reasonable doubt.

This is the first volume of an intended series, of which the second volume is almost ready. It is to be hoped that the rest will be forthcoming soon.

E. V. A.

SHORTT ON INFORMATIONS (*Criminal and Quo Warranto*), *MANDAMUS*, AND *PROHIBITION*. American notes by Franklin Fiske Heard. 1888. Chas. H. Edson & Co., Boston.

This work treats of subjects that have been but little discussed in text-books, presumably for the reason that they are of a minor importance to the practising attorney. The English edition contains quite an exhaustive collection of the authorities there; but the duties and functions of English courts and English public officers differ so much in detail from our own, that it would be quite impossible to make such a work of much interest to lawyers in this country.

The American notes contain little that cannot be found in the Digests; they bear unmistakable signs of being prepared at short notice under contract, — a characteristic of many of the recent cheap editions of English text-books in this country.

C. M. L.